## **EXHIBIT B**

## **EXHIBIT E**

#### HOSE CONTROL OF THE C

# WEBSTER'S II

# DESK-DICTIONARY

HOME AND OFFICE EDITION

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and that projects into water from a larger land mass. -pen-

us (pē'nīs) n., pl. -nis·es or -nes (-nēz'). The male organopulation in higher vertebrates and usu. of urination in amals.

itent (pěn'itant) adj. Peeling a sense of sorrow and r se for sins or misdeeds: repentant. -n. Someone who tent. -pen'i-tence n. -pen'i-ten'tial (-ten'sha) adj. i-ten-tia-ry (pen'i-ten'sha-re) n., pl. -ries. A federal: prison for those convicted of serious crimes. -adj. Results in or punishable by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

knife (pën'nīf') n. A small pocketknife.

light (pën'līt') n. A flashlight of approx. the size and

e of a fountain pen.

man (pën'mən) n. 1. A scribe, 2. Someone with skill in nanship. 3. An author.

man ship (pën'mən ship') n. The art, style, skill, or ner of handwriting.

n. abbr. Pennsylvania. name also pen·name (pēn'nām') n. A pseudonym as-ed by an author.

nant (pën'ant) n. 1. A long, tapering nautical flag used for aling or identification. 2. A flag that resembles a pennant. 3, ag that symbolizes a championship.

ni (pěn'ē) n., pl. pen·nis or pen·ni·a (-ē-ə). Sec markka JRRENCY TABLE.

JRRENCY TABLE.

ni-less (pēn'i-līs) adi. Completely without money.

non (pēn'on) n. 1. A banner, esp. a long, narrow flag borne
lance. 2. A bird's wing: pinion.

n-syli-va-nia (pēn'səl-vān'yə, -vā'nē-ə). State of the E
Cap. Hartisburg. Pop. 11,866,728. —Penn'syl-va'nian n.

ny (pēn'ē) n., pl. pen-nies or pence (pēns). 1. See pound
JRRENCY TABLE. 2. A U.S. or Canadian coin worth 1 cent. ay pincher n. Informal. A stingy person : miser, n'ny-pinch'

n'ny-pinch' v.

ny-roy-al (pën'ë-rol'ol) n. A mint, Mentha pulegium,
aromatic hairy leaves and small bluish flowers.

ny-weight (pën'ë-wat') n. A unit of troy weight equal to
t, ½n of a troy oz., or approx. 1.555 g.

ny-wise (pën'ë-wiz') adj. Wise only in dealing with

Il matters.

u matters.
ol·o·gy (pē-nōl'o-jē) n. The theory and practice of crimichabilitation and prison management. -pe-nol'o-gist n.
sion (pēn'shan) n. An amount of money paid regularly,
to a person who has retired. -v. To pay or grant a pension ·pen'sion·er n. sive (pen'siv) adj. Deeply thoughtful, often in a melan-

or musing way : reflective. -pen'sive-ly adv.

: (pent) adj. Closed or shut up.

ta gon (pën'ta gon') n. A polygon having 5 sides and 5 tior angles. -pen tag'o nal (-tag'a-nal) adj.

tam·e·ter (pen-tam'i-tor) n. A line of verse that consists metrical feet.

metrical rect.

tath-lon (pën-tāth'lən, -lōn') n. An athletic contest conag of 5 events for each participant.

te-cost (pēn'ti-kôst', -kôst') n. The 7th Sunday after
rt, celebrated as a Christian festival in commemoration of
descent of the Holy Ghost on the disciples. -Pen'tetal adi.

"house (pënt'hous') n. A dwelling, esp. an apartment, on the roof of a building.

"up (pënt'ŭp') adj. Not given expression: repressed

ul-ti-mate (pi-nul'to-mit) adj. Next to last. -pe-nul'ti-

um·bra (pl·num'bra) n., pl. -brae (-brē) or -bras. A par-hadow, as in an eclipse, between regions of complete shad-nd complete illumination.

u-ri-ous (pi-noor'e-ss, -nyoor'-) adi. 1. Stingy : miserly. 2.

acterized by penury: extremely poor.
u:ry (pēn'yə-rē) n. Extreme poverty.
n (pē'on') n. 1. An unskilled agricultural laborer of Latin
rica. 2. A person held in servitude to a creditor until an

rica. 2. A person held in servitude to a creditor until an btedness is satisfied.—pe'on-age n.

'ny (pē'-nē) n., pl.-nies. A plant of the genus Paeonia, vated for its large, fragrant pink, red, or white flowers. ple (pē'pai) n., pl. people. 1. Human beings <People and at him. > 2. a. The body of persons living under 1 rument in the same country: nationality <the French | le> b. Enfranchised citizens: electorate. 3, pl. peoples. A p of persons, often related, who share a common culture, lage, or inherited condition of life. 4. The mass of ordinary ms: populace <the people asserting their rights> 5. Perwho constitute a group united by a common interest <sci

entific people > -v. -pled, -pling. To fill or furnish with

entific people> -v. -pled, -pling. To fill or furnish with people: populate.

pep (pēp) Informal. -n. Energy: vigor. -v. pepped, pep·ping. To imbue with pep: invigorate. -pep'py adi.

pep·per (pēp'ər) n. 1. a. A tropical Asian vine, Piper nigrum, bearing small berrylike fruit. b. The dried fruit of the pepper used to make a pungent condiment. 2. A bushy plant, Capsicum frutescens or C. annuum, related to the pepper and cultivated for its mild or pungent fruit, used as a vegetable or condiment. -v. 1. To season or sprinkle with pepper. 2. To sprinkle liberally <a href="dark hair peppered">dark hair peppered</a> with silver> 3. To pelt with or as if with ormal missiles. small missiles

pep.per.corn (pep'ar-korn') n. A dried berry of the pepper vine, Piper nigrun

vine, Piper nigrum.

pepper-mint (pëp'or-mint') n. 1. A plant, Mentha piperita,
having downy leaves that yield a pungent aromatic oil. 2. A
candy flavored with peppermint oil.

pep-per-y (pëp'o-rë) adj. 1. Of, resembling, or containing pepper : hot and pungent. 2. Hot-tempered. 3. Fiery; scathing <a
neary temper>

sin (pěp'sin) n. 1. An enzyme produced in the stomach

pep·sin (pep'sin) n. 1. An enzyme produced in the stomach that acts as a catalyst in the digestion of proteins, 2. A digestive aid that contains pepsin.

pep·tic (pép'tik) adj. 1. Pertaining to or aiding digestion. 2. Caused by or pertaining to the action of digestive secretions. Pérquiste (pā·kēst') n. Can. A member or supporter of the Parti Québecois.

per (pur) prep. 1. By the agency of. 2. For, to, or by each. 3. According to

per-ad-ven-ture (pûr ad-ven char) adv. Archaic. Perhaps : perchance. -n. Chance or uncertainty : doubt.

per am·bu·late (p-rām'by-lāt') v. -lat·ed, -lat·ing. To walk around : stroll. -per·am'bu·la'tion n. per·am·bu·la·tor (p-rām'by-lā'tət) n. esp. Brit. A baby car-

per an·num (pər ăn'əm) adv. By, for, or in each year : annually.

per-cale (por-kal') n. A fine, closely woven cotton fabric. per cap-i-ta (por kap'i-to) adv. & adj. Of, by, or for each individual.

per-ceive (par-sēv') v. -ceived, -ceiv-ing. 1. To become awarc of directly by the senses, esp. to see or hear. 2. To achieve understanding or awareness of. -per·ceiv'a·ble adj. -per·ceiv'a·bly adv.

per cent also per cent (por sent') -adv. Out of each hundred: per hundred. -n. 1. One part in a hundred. 2. A percent-

per-cent-age (par-sen'tij) n. 1. A fraction or ratio with 100 as per-cent-age (per-sen'til) n. 1. A fraction or ratio with 100 as its denominator. 2. A share or proportion in relation to a whole : part. 3. Probability: odds. 4. Informal. Profit: advantage.

per-cen-tile (por-sén'til') n. A number that divides the range of a set of data so that a given percentage lies below it.

per-cept (pûr'sépt') n. A mental impression of something perceived by the senses together with comprehension of what it is.

ceived by the senses together with comprehension of what it is, perceptible (porseptable) add. Capable of being perceived.—perceptiblitisty n.—perceptibly adv. perception (porseptable) n. 1. The act, process, or result of perceiving. 2. The ability to perceive understanding or insight. perceptive (porseptiv) add. 1. Of or relating to perception. 2.a. Having perception. b. Marked by perception: discerning.—perceptively adv.

perceptively adv.

perceptual (parsép'choo-al) adj. Of, relating to, involving, or based on perception. —percep'tu-al-ly adv.

perch<sup>1</sup> (pûrch) n. 1. Something, as a rod, that serves as a roost for a bird. 2. A place where one can sit or rest: seat. —v. To alight or rest on or as if on a perch.

perch<sup>2</sup> (pūrch) n., pl. perch or perch<sup>2</sup> es. 1. Either of 2 freshwater food fishes, *Perca flavescens* or *P. fluviatilis*. 2. Any of various fishes related or similar to the perch.

various fishes related or similar to the perch.

per-chance (por-shars') dow. Maybe: perhaps.

per-cip-i-ent (por-sho'e-ont) adl. Capable of perceiving, esp.

per-coilate (pur'ko-lat') v. -lat-ed, -lat-ing, 1. To filter or

trickle through a porous substance. 2. To force boiling water

through (ground coffee) in order to draw out the essence.

-per'co-la'tion n. -per'co-la'tor n.

per con-tra (por kon'tro) adv. 1. To the contrary. 2. By way of

contrast.

per-cus-sion (par-kūsh'on) n. 1. a. The hitting together of 2 bodies, esp. when noise is created. b. A vibration or impact caused by percussion. 2. Detonation of a cap in a firearm. 3. a. A musical instrument sounded by striking, as a drum. b. Percussion instruments as a group. —per-cus'sion-ist n. per di-em (par de'om) adv. For or by the day. —n. A daily fee

or allowance.

per-di-tion (per-dish'en) n. 1. Everlasting damnation, 2. Hell.

per-di-tion (por-dish'on) n. 1. Everlasting damnation. 2. Hell.
per-du-ra-ble (por-dion'o-bol, -dyōor'-) adj. Extremely durable. -per-du'ra-bl/'i-ty n. -per-du'ra-bly adv.
per-e-gri-nate (per'o-gro-nāt') v. -nat-ed, -nat-ing. To travel around from place to place. -per'e-gri-na'tion n.
per-e-grine falcon (per'i-grin, -grēn') n. A widely distributed bird of prey, Palco peregrinus, once much used in falconry.
per-emp-to-ry (po-rēmp'to-rē) adj. 1. Terminating all debate
or action <a peremptory decree> 2. Admitting no refusal or
contradiction: imperative. 3. Expressing or of the nature of a
command 4. Self-assured, sometimes excessively so : self-conficommand. 4. Self-assured, sometimes excessively so : self-confident. -per emp'to ri ly adv.

per·en·ni·al (pa-ren'e-al) adj. 1. Lasting from year to year. 2. Lasting indefinitely: perpetual. 3. Recurring again and again. plant that lives for several or many years. -per-en'ni-

Being without defect or fault: flawless. 3. Exact: accurate. 4.
Absolute: utter <a perfect fool > 5. Of, relating to, or consti-Absolute: utter <a perfect fool > 5. Of, relating to, or constituting a verb form that expresses action completed before a fixed point of reference in time. \*\*syns: CONSUMMATE, FAULT-LESS, RAWLESS, IMPECCABLE —n. 1. The perfect tense. 2. A verb or verb form in the perfect tense. v. (porfékt'). To make perfect.—perfect-1\*ble (parfékt's-bal) adj. Capable of making progress toward or achieving perfection.—perfect's-bil'ity n. perfect-iton (parfék's-ban) n. 1. The state or quality of being parfect. The process of any log perfecting. A perfect example

perfect. 2. The process or act of perfecting. 3. A perfect example of excellence.

per-fec-tion-ism (por-fek'sho-niz'om) n. A tendency to be dissatisfied with anything less than perfection. -perfec'tion ist n

per-fec-to (par-fek'to) n., pl. -tos. A cigar that is thick in the center and tapers at each end.

center and tapers at each end.

per-fil-dy (pûr'fi-dē) n. Breach of loyalty or faith: treachery.

-per-fild'i-ous (par-fild'ē-s) adj. -per-fild'i-ous-ly adv.

per-fo-rate (pûr'fo-rār') v. -rat-ed, -rat-ing. 1. To bore or punch a hole in pierce. 2. To make rows of holes in for easy separation. -per fo-ra'tion n.

per-force (par-fôrs', -fôrs') adv. By force of necessity.

per-form (por-fôrm') v. 1. To begin and carry out: accomplish. 2. To fulfill. 3. To function in a certain way: act. 4. To give a performance (of). -per-form'er n.

per-form-snce (por-fôr'mons) n. 1. The act, process, or manner of performin. 2. A presentation, as of a musical work,

ner of performing. 2. A presentation, as of a musical work, before the public, 3. An accomplishment: deed.

per-fume (phr fyoom', por-fyoom') n. 1. A fragrant substance, esp. a liquid, as one distilled from flowers. 2. A usu. pleasing scent 1 odor. —v. (por-fyoom') -fumed, -fum-ing. To fill with or as if with perfume : scent.

or as it with perrume: scent.

per-fume-try (por-fuor 'ner' n., pl. -ies, i. Perfumes in general. 2. An establishment at which perfumes are made or sold.

per-func-to-ry (por-fungk'to-rë) adl. Done merely as a matter of routine and with little care or interest.—per-func'tori-ly adv. -per-func'to-ri-ness n.

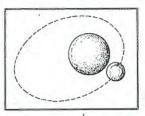
per-go-la (pur'go-lo) n. A structure, as an arbor, with a roof of

tremswork.

per-haps (par-haps') adv. Maybe but not surely: possibly.

Per-l-cles (pēr'o-klēz'). 4951-429 s.c. Athenian statesman.

per-l-gee (pēr'o-jē') n. The point in the orbit of a satellite of the earth at which it is closest to the earth.



perigee

per-i-he-lion (për o-hēl'yən) n., pl. -lia (-yə). The point in the orbit of a celestial body, as a planet, at which it is closest to

per-il (per'al) n. 1. Danger. 2. Something that is a source of danger. -per'il·ous adj. -per'il·ous·ly adv. pe·rim·e·ter (po·rim'i-tor) n. The outer limits or boundary of

pe-ri-od (pir'ē-od) n. 1. s. An interval of time. b. An interval of time regarded as a phase in development: stage. 2. An arbitrary

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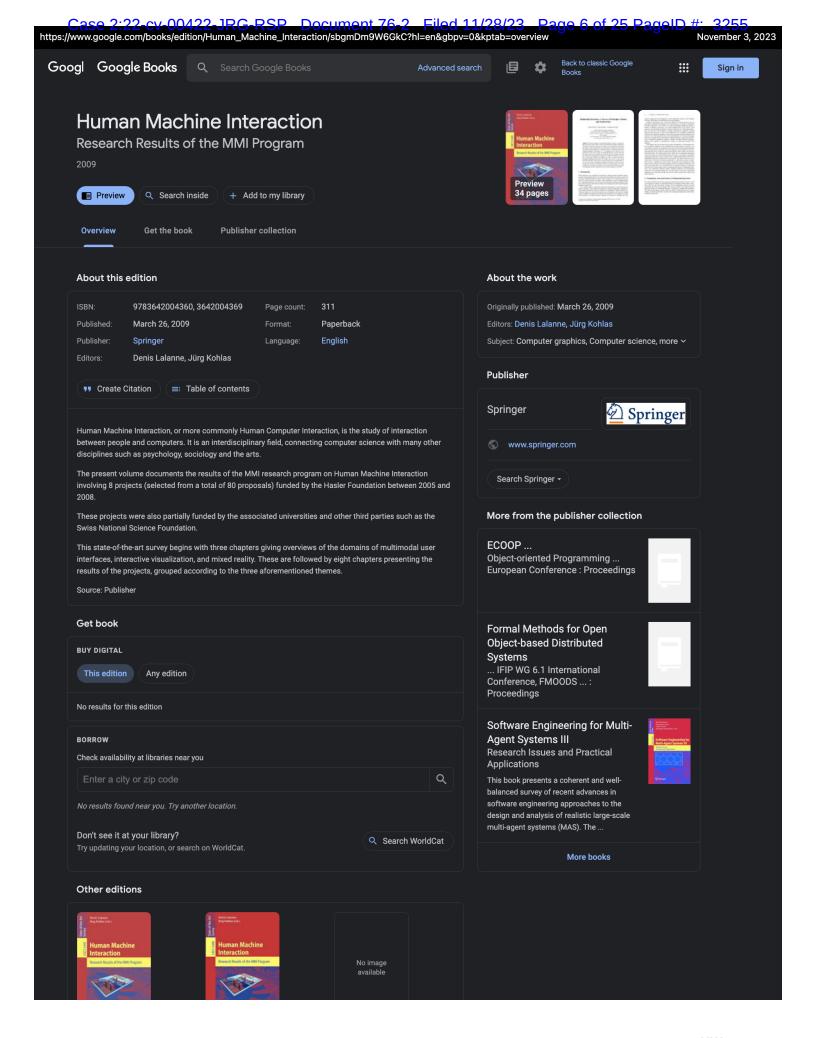


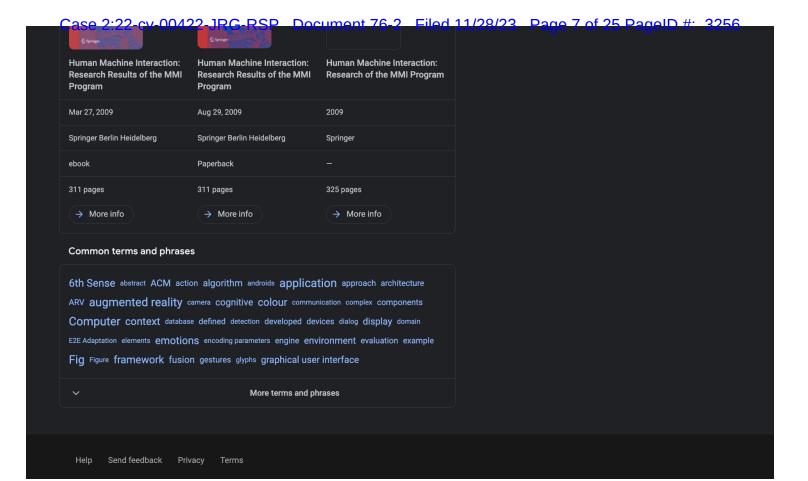
/per'sepSH(e)n/

noun

the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the <u>senses</u>. "the normal limits to human perception"

the state of being or process of becoming aware of something through the senses.
 "the perception of pain"





#### E. Costanza, A. Kunz, and M. Fjeld

48

objects. It presents example applications and outlines limitations and solutions for their technical implementation.

MR was derived both conceptually and historically from Virtual Reality (VR). VR systems are computer systems in which users are immersed in a virtual, computer-generated world. The very first examples were originally developed in the 1960s [2]. Immersion is generally achieved through visual, auditory, and sometimes tactile displays. All these displays isolate users from their familiar surroundings, giving the illusion that the only objects existing around them are those rendered by the computer. In MR systems, users perceive both the physical environment around them and digital elements presented through, for example, the use of semitransparent displays. Imagine a system that indicates the name and provenance of items around you by displaying virtual labels overlaying the objects, or a system that guides your way by showing virtual arrows, or a system that displays people's names and affiliations on virtual badges. The information could be displayed in the native language of each user or could be customized to be most relevant to their individual profile; for example, when browsing food products, specific information could be provided according to the user's allergies.

MR systems are designed to give their users the illusion that digital objects are in the same space as physical ones (Figure 1). For this illusion of coexistence, the digital objects need to be precisely positioned into the real environment and aligned with the real objects in real time [3]. In fact, the precise real-time alignment or registration of virtual and real elements is a definitive characteristic of augmented reality systems [3], and it constitutes a difficult technical challenge for its realization. Augmented reality is often considered to be a branch of MR. According to the definition of Milgram et al. [4], MR is "subclass of VR related technologies that involve merging of real and virtual worlds". MR includes systems in which the virtual aspects are dominant as well as those in which the physical reality is dominant. Within this range, augmented reality has more physical elements than virtual elements.





Fig. 1. The BUILD-IT system, an example of a collaborative tabletop MR application

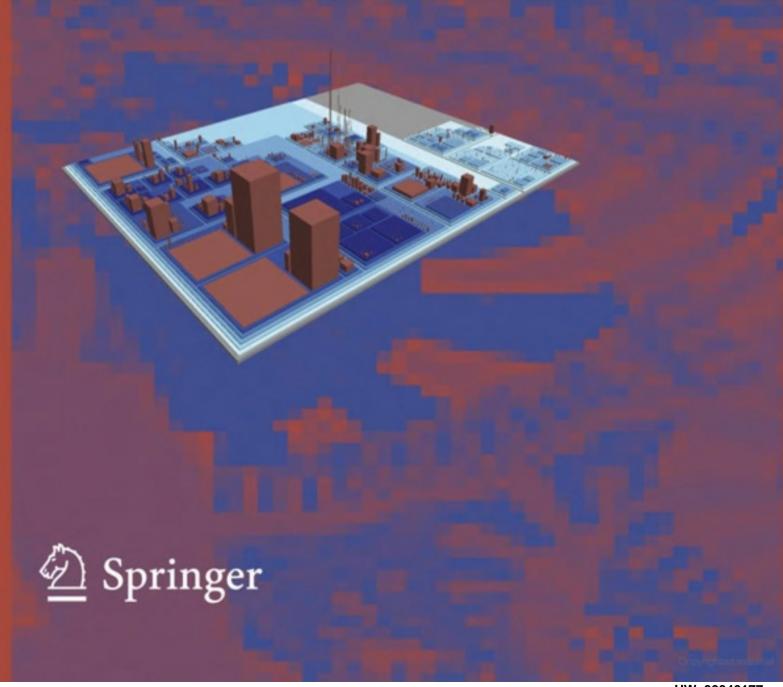
State-of-the-Art Survey

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Denis Lalanne Jürg Kohlas (Eds.)

# **Human Machine** Interaction

Research Results of the MMI Program



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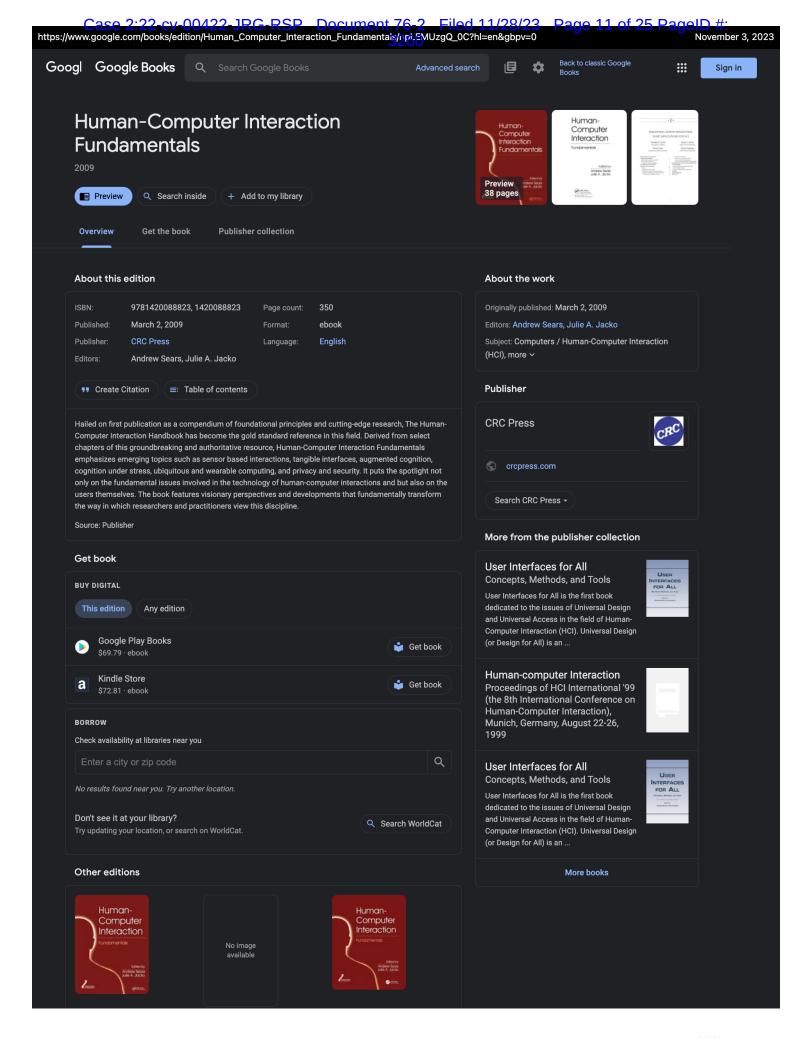
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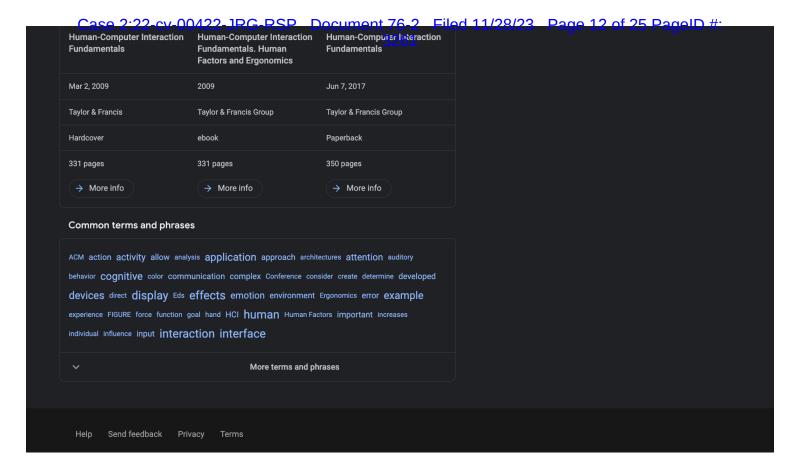
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the reason for this result. Here, the Marine is on his or her side looking up at the bottom of the amphibious tractor. In such places, it is hard to read or write on the clipboard typically used for inspections. The Marine constantly gets into position, crawls out to read instructions, crawls back into position for the inspection, and then crawls out again to record the results. In addition, the Marine tends to do one task at a time when the Marine might have five things to inspect in one place. This extra motion has a major impact on the time required to do a task. By making information truly portable, wearable computers can improve the efficiency of this application and many other similar ones.

The second form of time savings with the VuMan 3 occurred when the inspection is finished. The wearable computer requires a couple of minutes to upload its data to the logistics computer. The manual process, however, required a typist to enter the Marine's handwritten text into the computer. Given that the soldier may have written the notes in cold weather while wearing gloves, the writing may require some interpretation. This manual process represents another 30% of the time.

Such redundant data entry is common when users are mobile (Starner, Snoeck, Wong, & McGuire, 2004). There are numerous checklist-based applications including plant operations, pre-flight checkout of aircraft, inventory, and so forth that may benefit from a form-filling application run on a wearable computer. In the case of the VuMan 3 project, the results were striking. From the time the inspection was started until the data was entered into the logistics computer, 70% of the time was saved by using the wearable. There was a potential savings by reducing maintenance crews from two to one. Finally, there was also a savings in weight over paper manuals.

#### THE WEARABLE COMPUTING CAMP

Designing wearable computer interfaces requires attention to many different factors due to their closeness to the body and their use while performing other tasks. For the purposes of discussion, we have created the "CAMP" framework, which consists of the following factors:

**Corporal**: Wearables should be designed to interface physically with the user without discomfort or distraction.

Attention: Interfaces should be designed for the user's divided attention between the physical and virtual worlds.

Manipulation: When mobile, users lose some of the dexterity assumed by desktop interfaces. Controls should be quick to find and simple to manipulate.

**Perception**: A user's ability to perceive displays, both visual and audio, is also reduced while mobile. Displays should be simple, distinct, and quick to navigate.

Power, heat, on-body, and off-body networking, privacy, and many other factors also affect on-body computing (Starner, 2001). Many of these topics are the subjects of current research, and much work will be required to examine how these factors interrelate. Due to space, we will concentrate mainly on CAMP principles and practice in the remainder of this chapter.

#### CORPORAL: DESIGN GUIDES FOR WEARABILITY

The term wearable implies the use of the human body as a support environment for the object described. Society has historically evolved its tools and products into more portable, mobile, and wearable form factors. Clocks, radios, and telephones are examples of this trend. Computers are undergoing a similar evolution. Simply shrinking computing tools from the desktop paradigm to a more portable scale does not take advantage of a whole new context of use. While it is possible to miniaturize keyboards, human evolution has not kept pace by shrinking our fingers. There is no Moore's Law for humans. The human anatomy introduces minimal and maximal dimensions that define the shape of wearable objects, and the mobile context also defines dynamic interactions. Conventional methods of interaction, including keyboard, mouse, joystick, and monitor, have mostly assumed a fixed physical relationship between user and device. With wearable computers, the user's physical context may be constantly changing. Symbol's development of a wearable computer for shipping hubs provides an example of how computing must be adapted for the human body.

As a company, Symbol is well known for its barcode technology; however, it is also one of the first successful wearable computer companies, having sold over 100,000 units from its WSS 1000 line of wearable computers (see Fig. 15.2). The WS-1000 consists of a wrist-mounted wearable computer that features a laser barcode scanner encapsulated in a ring worn on the user's finger. This configuration allows the user to scan barcodes while keeping both hands free to manipulate the item being scanned. Because the user no longer has to fumble with a desk-tethered scanner, these devices increase the speed at which the user can manipulate packages and decrease the overall strain on the user's body. Such features are important in shipping hubs, where millions of packages are scanned by hand every year. Symbol spent over U.S. \$5 million and devoted 40,000 hours of



FIGURE 15.2. Symbol's WSS 1000 series wrist-mounted wearable computer with ring scanner.

# Human-Computer Interaction

**Fundamentals** 

Edited by

Andrew Sears Julie A. Jacko





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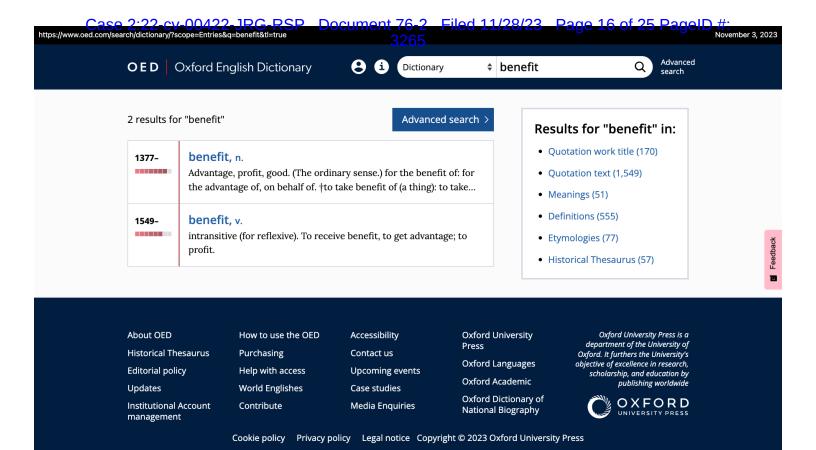
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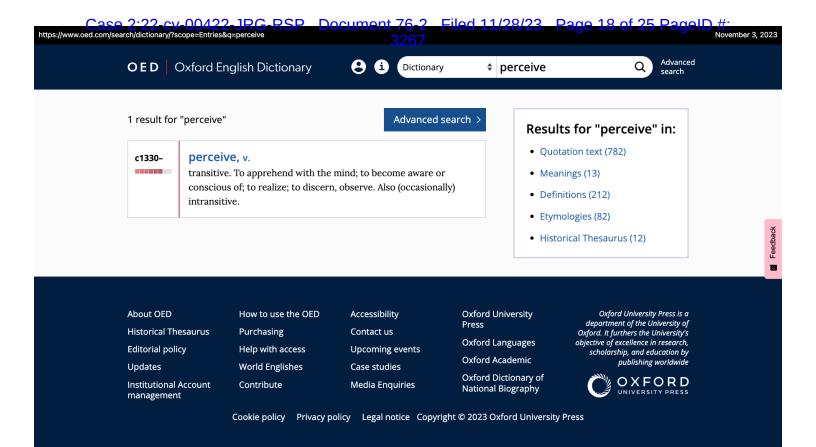
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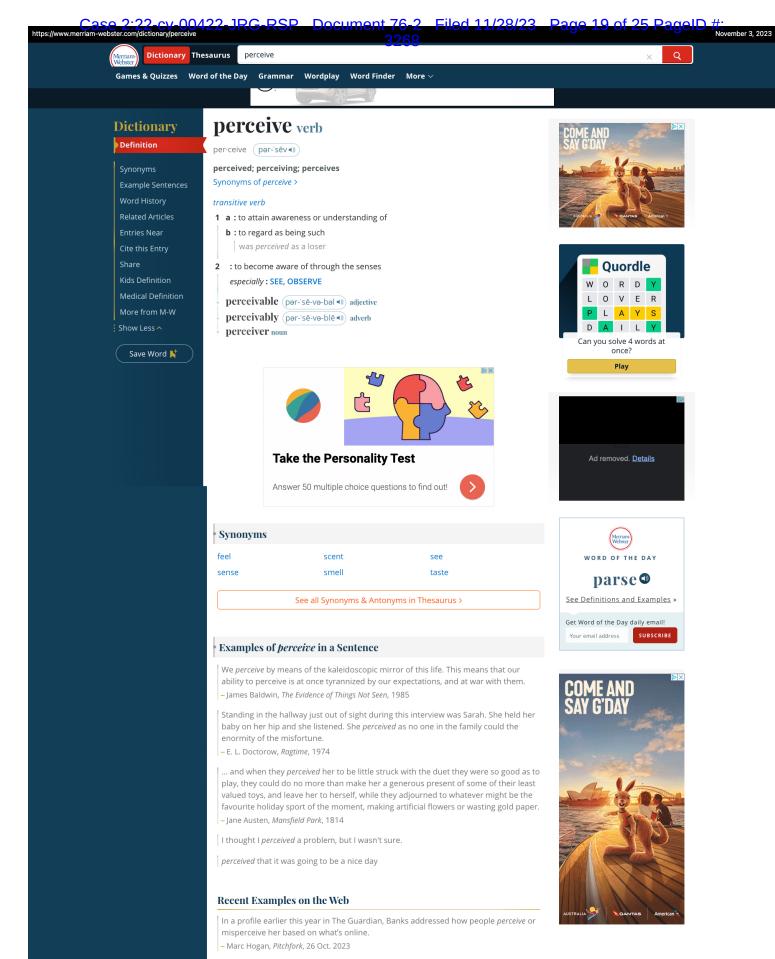


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### benefit, n.

Advantage, profit, good. (The ordinary sense.) for the benefit of: for the advantage of, on behalf of. †to take benefit of (a thing): to take...





This shows up in depression symptoms (napping for hours, doom-scrolling at night, avoiding his friends) and anger (losing his temper with our son, snapping at me and

perceiving very innocent comments as criticism).

#### Case 2:22-cy-00422-JRG-RSP. Document 76-2 Filed 11/28/23 Page 20 of 25 PageID #:

 $\frac{3269}{\text{But there are only so many ways to reconstruct or perceive}} \text{ ancient life} --- \text{ and even} \\ \text{ scientists' best guesses can never completely fill the gap.}$ 

- Yasemin Saplakoglu, *Quanta Magazine*, 23 Oct. 2023

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#### Word History

#### Etymology

Middle English, from Anglo-French perceivre, from Latin percipere, from perthoroughly + capere to take — more at HEAVE entry 1

#### First Known Use

14th century, in the meaning defined at sense 1a

#### **Time Traveler**

The first known use of perceive was in the 14th century

See more words from the same century

#### Articles Related to perceive



How Perceptive of You, Part 2: More... Seeming is sometimes

believing



How Perceptive of You: Words About... There's more than meets the eye



An open, hybrid and governed data lakehouse optimized for data and AI workloads.



#### Dictionary Entries Near perceive

perceivance

perceived perceived

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#### Medical Definition

perceiver noun

#### perceive transitive verb

per·ceive (per-'sēv ◄))
perceived; perceiving

: to become aware of through the senses

perceivable (-sē-və-bəl \*)) adjective perceivably (-blē \*)) adverb perceiver noun

#### More from Merriam-Webster on *perceive*

Nglish: Translation of *perceive* for Spanish Speakers Britannica English: Translation of *perceive* for Arabic Speakers

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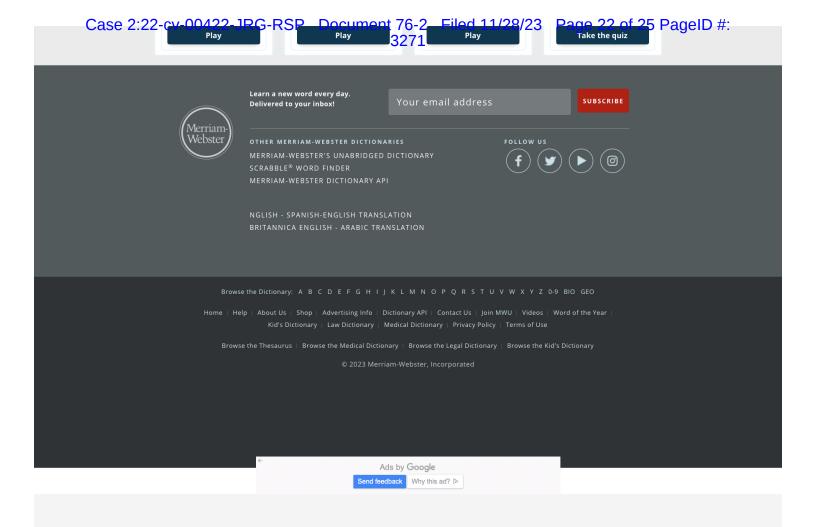


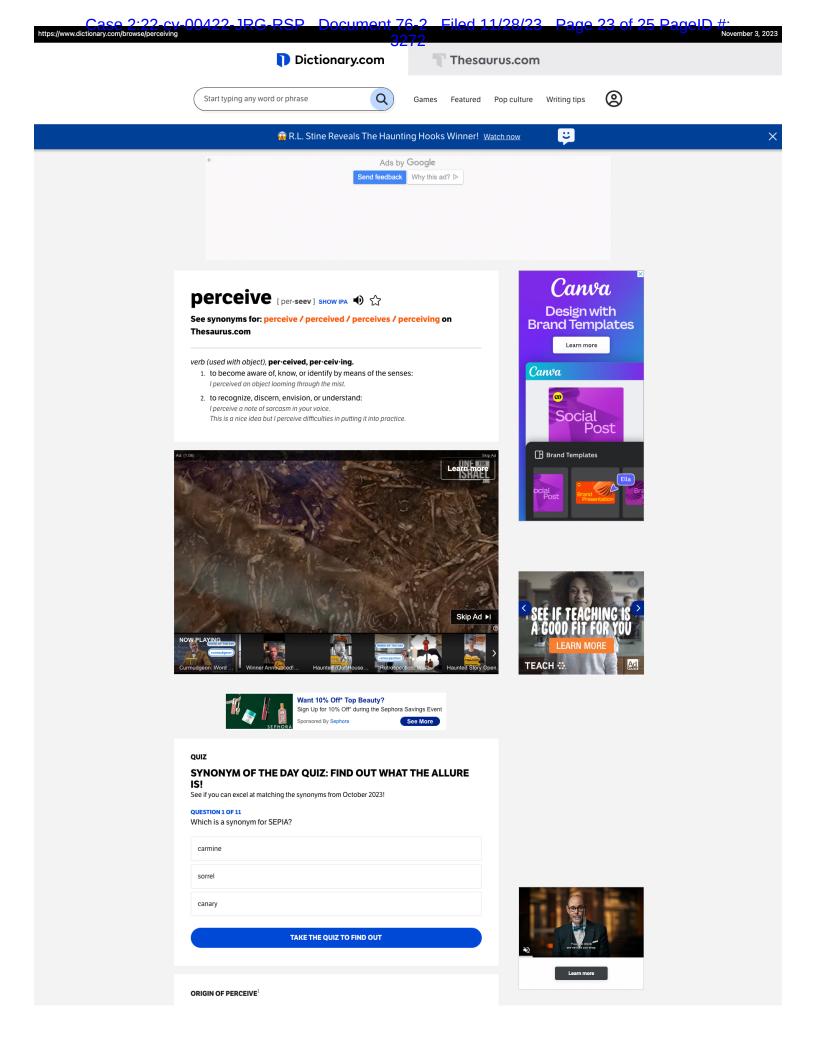


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Missing Letter
A crossword with a twist

**Spelling Bee Quiz**Can you outdo past winners
of the National Spelli...





perçoivre, from Latin percipere "to lay hold of, grasp," equivalent to per 1977 Spere, combining form of capere "to take"

#### SYNONYM STUDY FOR PERCEIVE

1. See notice.

#### OTHER WORDS FOR PERCEIVE

note, discover, observe, descry, distinguish

See synonyms for perceive on Thesaurus.com

#### OTHER WORDS FROM PERCEIVE

per-ceiv-er, noun
per-ceiv-ing-ness, noun
non-per-ceiving, adjective
re-per-ceive, verb (used with object), re-per-ceived, re-per-ceiv-ing,
self-per-ceiv-ing, adjective
un-per-ceiv-ing, adjective

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#### WORDS RELATED TO PERCEIVE

discern, distinguish, feel, grasp, identify, observe, realize, recognize, regard, appreciate, comprehend, know, read, see, apperceive, apprehend, behold, descry, discover, divine

#### HOW TO USE PERCEIVE IN A SENTENCE

"There's been a real decline in how people *perceive* the effectiveness of the workplace to support the work they do every day," says Hoskins.

THE RISK OF 'FAUX FLEXIBILITY' IN THE POST-COVID WORKPLACE | BETH KOWITT | NOVEMBER 16, 2020 | FORTUNE

There is some evidence that institutions that have more women in their ranks are perceived as more legitimate.

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While Johnson wouldn't classify their work as political per se, they understand how the personal can be perceived as political.

FOLGER HIGHLIGHTS WORK OF TWO TRANS POETS | PATRICK FOLLIARD | NOVEMBER 13, 2020 | WASHINGTON BLADE

PLEASE GET YOUR NOISE OUT OF MY EARS (EP. 439) | STEPHEN J. DUBNER | NOVEMBER 12, 2020 | FREAKONOMICS

We're also interested in how polls are perceived by the media and the public and how that sometimes conflicts with the way we think polls should be viewed.

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#### BRITISH DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS FOR PERCEIVE

#### perceive / (pəˈsiːv) /

verb

- to become aware of (something) through the senses, esp the sight; recognize or observe
- 2. (tr; may take a clause as object) to come to comprehend; grasp

#### ORIGIN OF PERCEIVE<sup>1</sup>

C13: from Old French perçoivre, from Latin percipere seize entirely, from PER- (thoroughly) + capere to grasp

#### DERIVED FORMS OF PERCEIVE

perceivable, adjective perceivability, noun perceivably, adverb perceiver, noun

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